**और परिवार कल्याण संस्थान में वरिष्ठ अभिलेख अधिकारी का कोई पद नहीं है। संस्थान में वरिष्ठ प्रलेखन अधिकारी का पद है जिसे पहले आरक्षित रिक्ति के रूप में विज्ञापित किया गया था और बाद में फिर से विज्ञापित किया गया। राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण संस्थान द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।**

**Foreign Visits of Prime Minister**

*286. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL. will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the countries which the Pri*me* Minister visited during the last six month;-,

(b) the details of the bilateral/ multilateral issues figured in his talks with heads of other countries and broad outcome thereof;

(c) whether any agreements were signed between India and these countries; and

(d) if so, the salient features of each of these agreements and the follow-up action taken by Government for their implementation so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The following are the countries visited by Prime Minister during the last six months on dates mentioned against each:

Oman — June 15-17, 1993

Bhutan — August 21-22, 1993

China — September 6-9, 1993

Republic of Korea — September 9-11, 1993

Iran — September 20-22, 1993

(b) to (d) Information, country-wise, is as under:

OMAN:

(b) Discussions focussed on strengthening of bilateral relations. Views were also exchanged on several regional and international issues of common interest and concern. The two sides have agreed on the establishment of wide scope of cooperation in the oil and energy sector and re-confirmed their support for the construction of two oil refineries in India and a pipeline for natural gas from Oman to India. The Omani Oil will represent main resource of supply for the two joint venture refineries in India. Similarly, Omani gas will be the source for the proposed joint venture fertilizer plant to be based in Oman whose product will be marketed in India. The gas pipeline project between Oman and India, subject to techno-economic feasibility represent a major development in bilateral economic cooperation. The two sides also seized the opportunity provided by the visit of Prime Minister to exchange views on several regional and international issues, including Middle-East peace negotiations and the efforts made by both sides towards success of these negotiations, they expressed their continued support for the peace process.

(c) Two agreements and an MOU were signed during the visit, viz.: (i) Agreement on Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation; (ii) Agreement on Cooperation in the field of Hydro Carbons; (iii) MOU on Cooperation in the field of Fertilizers.

(d) (i) Agreement on Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation was signed to enhance bilateral cooperation between the two countries.. The agreement envisages setting up of a joint commission.

(ii) An agreement on Cooperation in the field of Hydro-carbons sector was signed to provide strong impetus to mutually beneficial proposals to promote and facilitate investment proposals in the field of Hydro Carbons sector, Fertilizers and other areas.

(iii) The MOU for Cooperation in the field of Fertilizers was signed subsequent to an agreement initialled between the two countries in March, 1993. Consultations were held between the

Government of India and the two designated fertilizer companies viz. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited and Krishak Bharti Cooperative Limited on the one part and the Government of Oman and Oman Oil Company on the other part for a proposed joint venture Ammonia-Urea fertilizer project in Oman based on natural gas.

BHUTAN:

(b) The Prime Minister and His Majesty the King discussed various bilateral and regional issues. They also discussed future economic cooperation and further intermeshing of our economies. The Prime Minister and the King held extensive talks on the general situation in the region with particular reference to the Indian sub-continent. The visit was fruitful and reaffirmed the strength of Indo-Bhutan relations.

(c) No agreements were signed.

(d) Does not arise.

CHINA:

(b) The two Prime Ministers agreed that the two countries must make special effort to boost their bilateral trade and economic ties. They also agreed to intensify cooperation in several areas, including science and technology, agriculture and education. The two Prime Ministers also had a wise-ranging exchange of views on important regional and global issjues. These discussions reflected a growing congruence between the approaches of India and China on several international issues. The visit resulted in bringing our high-level political dialogue to a new stage, further improving relations.

(c) Four agreements—(i) agreement for peace and transquility along the border; (ii) protocol for opening additional points for border trade between India and China; (iii) agreement for cooperation in the field of environment; and (iv) agreement for exchange of radio and TV programmes—were signed.

(d) Under the Agreement on Maintaining Peace and Transquility along the Line of Actual Control, pending a definitive settlement, a series of confidence building measures are envisaged, such as reducing the number of troops along the border and informing each other before performing any military exercises and not to transgress each others aerial space.

The India-China Protocol for Extension of Border Trade across Shipkila Pass provides for Shipkila Pass to be used as an additional gate for border trade between the two countries. This route, which will be in addition to the existing route across Lipulekh Pass, is expected to become operational in the summer of 1994. With this agreement, the trade between the two countries is expected to pick up and thus boost ecomoic

REPUBLIC OF KOREA:

(b) The focus of discussion was bilateral economic ties. South Korea undertook to encourage Korea's participation by their private sector in India's infrastructure development. We agreed to early negotiations to concretise the bilateral investment protection agreement with the Republic of Korea. Both the sides exchanged views on regional situation and global issues. The visit succeeded in laying the basis for mutual efforts to upgrade and diversify bilateral exchanges between the two countries and to induce the ROK Government to provide positive encouragement to their private sector to expand trade, investment and joint ventures with India.

(c) Three agreements were signed during the visit—(i) Agreement on Tourism Cooperation; (ii) The Cultural Exchange Programme (CEP) for 1993-95; (iii) A Protocol on S&T Cooperation.

(d) The Agreement on Tourism Cooperation provides for measures promoting and increasing exchanges in tourism and envisages mutual consultations between the two tourism

authorities. The MOU on S&T Cooperation envisages a programme of cooperation in activities, such as development/implementation of collaborative projects; joint workshops/seminars; exchange of visits by scientists/' technologists and establishment of joint ventures. The Cultural Exchange Programme for 1993-95 provides for award of scholarships, exchange of scholars, language experts, university processors, books and periodicals. It also provides for exchange of performing troupes, etc.

IRAN:

(b) The review of bilateral relations focussed on the growing opportunities for bilateral economic cooperation. The status of some major proposed projects, such as laying of an under-sea natural gas pipeline from Iran to India, Kerman Power Project (a US $ 600 million thermal power project in Iran) and a joint fertilizer project in Iran, was reviewed in particular. Exchange of views also took place on the question of imbalance in bilateral trade, which is overweighed by India's purchases of petroleum from Iran and the issue of financing for India's participation in economic projects in Iran.

The Prime Minister and the Iranian leaders had a detailed exchange of views on the regional situation, especially, the gulf, Indian Ocean and Central Asia and on the "post-cold war scene.

(c) Two Memoranda of Understanding were signed on Cooperation in the field of science & technology and in surface trasport and transit facilities.

(d) The Memoranda of Understanding on Science & Techology, Inter alia, covered cooperation in bilateral scientific and technological research, contacts between scientific and engineering institutes, conducting of investigations in the spheres of fundamental and applied sciences, holding of bilateral scientific and technical seminars and exhibitions, exchange of scientific delegates, etc.

The Memorandum of Understanding for Cooperation in Surface, Transport and Transit Facilities, inter alia, covered agreement to investigate the potentials of utilisation of the existing infrastructure, interest in collaborating in projects such as developing and constructing ports, roads, rail roads, etc.

**प्रदूषण-नियंत्रण हेतु कक्ष स्थापित किया जाना**

***288. श्री शांति त्यागी: क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:**

**(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने प्रदूषण-नियंत्रण से संबंधित कार्य में जनता की भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक कक्ष स्थापित किया है; और**

**(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?**

**पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमल नाथ): (क) जी, हां। प्रदूषण नियंत्रण से संबंधित कार्य में जनता की भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड में हाल ही में एक गैर-सरकारी संगठन कक्ष स्थापित किया गया है।**

**(ख) गैर-सरकारी संगठन कक्ष निम्नलिखित कार्यों का समन्वय करेगा:**

**(1) प्रदूषण नियंत्रण से संबंधित गतिविधियों में लगे पर्यावरणीय गैर-सरकारी संगठनों का सहयोग प्राप्त करना।**

**(2) राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों के परामर्श से गैर-सरकारी संगठन नेटवर्क स्थापित करना।**

**(3) गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को प्रशिक्षण देना और उन्हें जल परीक्षण किट, विश्लेषणात्मक उपकरणों, पुस्तकों तथा साहित्य जैसी सुविधाएं प्रदान करना ताकि प्रदूषण नियंत्रण के क्षेत्र में उनकी क्षमताओं में वृद्धि की जा सके; तथा**

**(4) गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के जरिए व्यापक जागरुकता कार्यक्रम और प्रदूषण नियंत्रण गतिविधियां आयोजित करना।**